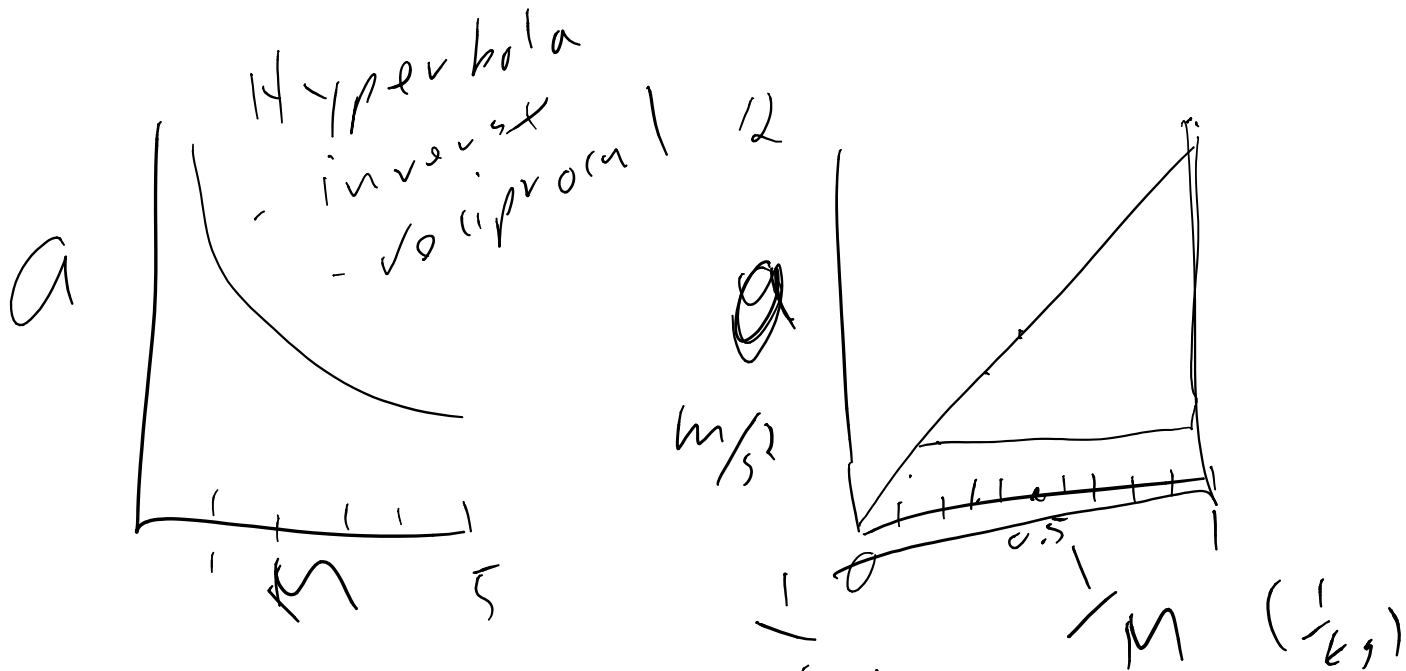


# Quiz Thursday September 22

sig figs, graphing, problem solving, lab, kinematics



$$a = 12 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \left( \frac{1}{1.5} \right)$$

$$a = 12 \left( \text{kg} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right) \frac{1}{1.5} + 0$$

$$a = 12 \text{ N} \frac{1}{\text{M}}$$

Lab Reports:

Name: partner's name: Block:

Title:

Purpose: the variables you are exploring

Hypothesis: equations, define variables, accepted values

Materials and procedures: - don't copy out of the labbook or worksheet - just say "refer to lab p \_\_\_\_"

Observations:

table, units and proper sig figs, labels

Analysis: graph the data and derive equation  
answer questions from the lab manual

conclusion: does the data support the hypothesis?  
% error

How closely? uncertainty

sources of uncertainty: try to quantify the issues  
and compare to error and data spread.  
systematic error vs random error

eg.

Oscillation of a Mass on a Spring

Name\_\_\_\_\_ partner's name\_\_\_\_\_block\_\_\_\_\_

Purpose:

Determine the relationship between

1. period of oscillation and the mass on the spring
2. the period of oscillation and the initial amplitude

Hypothesis:

1: T is period is the time for the mass to go down and back up.

m is mass on the spring

k is the spring constant,  $k=F/x$  x is extension

$T=2\pi\sqrt{m/k}$  graph T vs  $\sqrt{M}$  to be linear

2. do your own hypothesis for amplitude with reason

materials and procedure:

set of masses, spring, stand, metrestick, timer,  
Determine k by putting a mass on the spring and observe the extension.

1. Put various masses on a spring suspended from a stand. Lift the mass and let go, time 3 oscillations, the period is 1/3 that time.
2. Use a large mass, vary the initial height you drop it from.

observations: $k=(\text{mass}\times 9.8\text{N/kg})/\text{extension}(\text{stretch})$

part 1 varying mass (at least 5, up to 10)

mass(kg)	time(s)	T(s)	root mass(root kg)
1.0	6.0	2.0	1.0

part 2 vary initial amplitude (do 5, same mass)

amplitude (cm)	time(s)	T(s)
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analysis

part 1 graph T vs root m

part 2 graph T vs A

%error of the slope of part 1 vs  $2\pi / \sqrt{k}$